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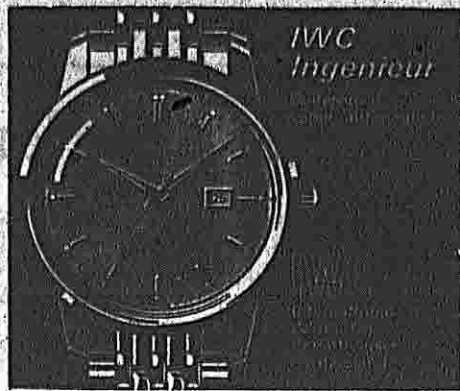
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1967 (SAUR 28, 1346 S.H.)

Price Af. 3

FIRST AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS NEARLY DONE

Preliminary Work To Form Basis For Actual Census

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).— Preliminary surveys for taking an agricultural census will be completed by the end of the current year. Such provisional surveys have already been completed in 11 provinces and are underway in another five provinces.

These surveys provide data on which plans for the actual census taking will be based. The agricultural census project will be completed within a four-year period.

Agricultural planning is now difficult due to lack of reliable data on

agricultural output, livestock, cultivable land, water resources, and plant and animal diseases. This problem will be overcome with the taking of the agricultural census, an Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry source said.

The provisional programme, first launched in some villages in Kabul, also provides training for personnel who will conduct the actual work of the agricultural census. After working for some time in Kabul the census takers moved to Nangarhar province.

The census will be gathered in accordance with the needs of the country in line with the programme of the United Nations agricultural census for the Middle East which the United Nations has requested the member nations to complete by 1970.

Deputies Debate Education Draft

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).— The Wolesi Jirga's Committee on Cultural Affairs approved Articles 6 to 11 of the draft law on education with minor amendments Thursday. The Budgetary and Financial Committee completed its deliberations on the statements of account of the last year's budget.

The Committee on Hearing of Complaints, Agriculture and International Relations also met.

HM, Podgorny Open Nagulu Plant May 30

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).— His Majesty the King will officially inaugurate the Naglu hydroelectric plant, the largest so far built in Afghanistan.

The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that the head of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Nikolai Podgorny, who will be in Afghanistan at that time at the invitation of His Majesty the King, will participate in the opening ceremonies of the plant as representative of the Soviet people and government.

The plant has been built 75 kilometres east of Kabul at the confluence of the Kabul, Taghab and Panjsher rivers. The three turbines installed at the plant have a capacity of 67.5 thousand kilowatts of hydroelectric power.

A fourth emergency turbine has also been installed at the plant.

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).— The following were received by His Majesty the King during the week ended May 18: Finance Minister Abdul Karim Hakimi; president of the Inspection Department in the Defence Ministry Major General Saadullah; Da Afghanistan Bank President Habibullah Mali Achekzai; and Badghis Governor Mohammad Gul.

American ambassador in Kabul Robert Neumann and Dutch Ambassador in Tehran Albert H. Hasselman, who was also accredited to Kabul, were received by His Majesty this week. Hasselman's term of office in Tehran and Kabul has been completed.

His Majesty last Wednesday received former U.S. Ambassador in Kabul John Milton Steeves, who is touring U.S. embassies in various countries. Robert Neumann, the present U.S. Ambassador was also present. Steeves is now director-general of the U.S. Foreign Service.

UN Forces Withdraw From Gaza Area

UNITED NATIONS, May 20, (Combined Wire Services).—The United Nations Emergency Force started withdrawing from its positions between the United Arab Republic and Israel this morning, a BBC broadcast monitored in Kabul this morning said.

This is in compliance with the United Arab Republic's request to the United Nations Secretary General U Thant.

Diplomats who attended a meeting with U Thant, at which the UAR demand was discussed, said he confronted them with a flat decision that the U.N. had no choice but to pull out the 3,400-man international army.

One of those who was present at this session of the reactivated force advisory group—a ten-nation body that until last night had not met since 1959—said the Secretary-General's statement was received by several of those present with "regret and misgiving."

Western delegates fear that withdrawal of the force while Middle East tensions are rising might precipitate a bloody Arab-Israeli clash.

U Thant himself said recently that removal of the UN buffer could lead to the resumption of fighting.

Thant, in bowing to UAR demands that the ten-year-old international army pull out of the troubled area, expressed "serious misgivings"

at the consequences and said he would report on the situation to the Security Council.

U Thant disclosed his decision in a special report to the General Assembly, which created the force. But the council bears primary responsibility under the UN charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

As the ten-page report was issued—officials said it was for the information of the Assembly and did not require any specific action—a storm over the wisdom of U Thant's decision broke over his head.

But he made it clear in the document that he believed there was "no alternative course of action which could be taken by the Secretary-General without putting in question the sovereign authority of the government of the United Arab Republic within its own territory."

In his reply to the request, addressed to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, he also made known his alarm.

"Irrespective of the reason for the action you have taken, in all frankness," U Thant said, "may I advise you that I have serious misgivings about it for, as I have said in my annual report to the General Assembly on UNEF I believe that this force has been an important factor in maintaining relative quiet in the area of its deployment during the

past 10 years and that its withdrawal may have grave implications for peace."

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Reza Leaves For Water Conference

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).— Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza left Kabul Thursday for the United States to participate in a conference in Washington on water for peace.

The one-week conference which will begin next week will be participated in by 4500 representatives from 72 countries.

Eng. Reza is the head of the Afghan delegation. The two members of the delegation are Mohammad Hashim Safi, president of the Helmand Development Authority, and Juma Mohammad Mohammadi, president of water and soil survey in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The conference will meet on two levels—experts and ministers. Eng. Reza will chair meetings at the conference on the ministerial level dealing with the role of technology in developing water resources.

During its stay in the United States the Afghan delegation will visit some water and irrigation projects and organisations doing research on water and soil.

Primary Teachers Workshop Ends

HERAT, May 20, (Bakhtar).— A training workshop, opened two weeks ago for teachers of primary schools in Herat, ended Thursday.

Two hundred teachers attended the workshop which was taught by specialists from the Institute of Education and UNESCO.

Thursday evening Ghulam Nakhshband Dashti, the provincial director general of education, gave a reception in honour of the workshop staff and participants.

Speeches were given by UNESCO and Institute of Education specialists on the benefits of holding such workshops from time to time and the purposes of the one just ended.

Pistachio Grove To Be Expanded

QALAI NAU, May 20, (Bakhtar).— Badghis' pistachio grove, Pestaleq, will be expanded under a special reforestation programme planned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Pestaleq covers an area of 1,500,000 acres at present.

A four-member delegation of forestry experts Thursday toured Pestaleq and the Qalai Nau area surveying all the hills on which pistachio trees can be grown. A delegation source said Qalai Nau will become a pilot project area for growing, handling, and packaging of pistachios.

Geneva Disarmament Meeting Resumed Following Recess

GENEVA, May 20, (Tass).— The 18-nation disarmament committee resumed here Thursday. A.A. Roschin, the representative of the USSR, said that the committee was resuming its proceedings in an atmosphere of aggravation of international tension due to the "American aggression in Vietnam."

The situation on the European continent, where some quarters increasingly bank on the acquisition of nuclear weapons, also continues to remain anxious, he said. In these conditions, Roschin continued, a solution to the problems of disarmament becomes most topical, above all, the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons.

DPA adds: The seventeen-nation disarmament conference resumed following a seven-week pause, to continue discussion of the planned nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The meeting was interrupted last March 23 in order to iron out misgivings against the control regulations provided for in the draft treaty.

The resumption of the Geneva conference, originally scheduled for May 9, had to be postponed until Thursday because the U.S. officials had not finished their bilateral on the subject and because the discussions had not yet been closed.

The U.S. chief delegate and co-

president of the disarmament conference, William Foster, returned to Geneva last April 21st. The Soviet Union at first met the American request to continue the Soviet-American dialogue on the draft treaty even before the resumption of the Geneva conference.

Soviet chief delegate and co-president of the conference, Alexei Roschin arrived in Geneva on April 25.

Foster immediately informed his Soviet counterpart about the revised control regulations drafted by the United States.

Numerous non-nuclear powers had expressed fears that the planned non-proliferation treaty might hamper their utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and thus represent a handicap for them.

The Americans appear to be particularly interested in respecting the demand raised by the six-nation European Atomic Energy Pool (EURATOM) that controls in the member countries

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Planes Bomb Target In Hanoi, GI's Invade Demilitarised Zone

SAIGON, May 20, (Reuter).— American planes bombed within the city limits of Hanoi for the first time yesterday, while U.S. and South Vietnamese troops pushed up the border Ben Hai River in the first major assault ever made on the demilitarised zone between the two Vietnams.

A spokesman said today that waves of U.S. Navy jets bombed North Vietnam's biggest electric power plant just 1.1 miles from Hanoi city centre.

There was so far no report on damage to the power plant, which produces 2 per cent of the country's power capacity, the spokesman said.

Four North Vietnamese MIG-17s were shot down by air-to-air missiles and another was damaged in the Hanoi raid.

U.S. losses in raids over North Vietnam yesterday were given as five planes downed.

The losses came in a day of intense raids over the North on the 77th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh—a date usually associated with increased guerrilla activity in the South.

The spokesman said attacking American planes also bombed 31 camouflaged MIG-17s spotted by air reconnaissance being hidden 21 miles southwest of Hanoi.

All bombs in the attack were on target and two adjacent buildings were destroyed, he said.

On the ground, American and South Vietnamese troops yesterday battled alleged North Vietnamese regulars in the southern section of the demilitarised zone following a three-pronged assault into the buffer area.

It is the first time allied troops have been committed to the neutral zone between the two Vietnams.

In a coordinated assault Thursday, American Marines stormed over the beaches at the eastern end of the zone and two columns of U.S. and government troops drove northwards over its southern edge, a military spokesman said.

U.S. planes strafed gunsites and troop positions in and above the zone and artillery and naval gunfire was called in to support the assault.

News of the offensive was released by the U.S. Command yesterday. An American spokesman said 136 North Vietnamese are reported killed in the fighting so far.

American casualties were given as 21 killed and 260 wounded, while a government spokesman said losses among the South Vietnamese

troops were very light. The American spokesman said large quantities of North Vietnamese equipment had been captured, including heavy rockets used to pound U.S. positions south of the zone.

An American military spokesman said the objective was to attack alleged North Vietnamese forces using the zone to infiltrate southward and launch attacks in South Vietnam's northern provinces.

Major-General Bruno Hochmuth, Commander of the 3rd Marine Division, said it was not expected that the American troops would stay in the buffer zone.

The object was to deny the North Vietnamese troops its use as a sanctuary. Asked by reporters if American troops would move across the Ben

(Continued on page 4)

Britain Protests To China; Rally Hits UK In Hong Kong

LONDON, May 20, (Reuter, DPA).— British Foreign Secretary George Brown Friday sharply protested to People's Republic of China against the molestation of British diplomats in Peking and Shanghai.

It was the second British protest in four days.

Brown told the Chinese envoy here, Shen Ping, whom he had summoned to the foreign office, that he could not accept Ping's refusal to pass on to his government the British protest note of May 16.

According to a foreign ministry spokesman, Brown also strongly objected to the Chinese description of the British authorities as "fascist."

He told Ping to pass his protest on to Peking and said he expected Britons in China to receive the same respect which was accorded to Chinese personnel and property in London.

China Thursday rejected a British protest against the last three days of demonstrations against Britain's diplomatic missions in China.

The British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Donald Hopson, made a formal protest against "violation of diplomatic immunity" in Peking.

Shanghai and Canton.

Hopson said he protested against demonstrations at the Peking mission, the ransacking of the British diplomats house in Shanghai, and harassment of a British diplomat in Canton. But the deputy director of the western European department at the foreign affairs ministry rejected the protest and it was left on a table.

In his speech at a mass rally, Hsieh Fu-Chih, China's Public Security Minister, introduced a new element into the anti-British campaign by accusing Britain of collusion with agents of Chiang Kai-Shek in suppressing Chinese workers in Hong Kong.

After the afternoon rally crowds marching past the British mission built up again and constant loudspeaker attacks outside were stepped up.

The walls of the British compound were littered with slogans, poster and cartoons.

Bridge Links Kang, Zaranj

ZARANJ, May 20, (Bakhtar).— The bridge building division of the Kandahar garrison has floated a bridge to link Kang, the former capital of Chakhansoor province, with its present centre Zaranj. The floating bridge weighs 40 tons.

The Red Crescent Society mission arrived in Kang Thursday after spending three days in Zaranj distributing aid.

The medical team accompanying the mission started attending to those who need medical aid.

A delegation source said it will spend several days in Kang.

A number of Herat businessmen have donated 3,500 metres of cloth for distribution to flood victims in Chakhansoor province.



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Food For Thought

How glorious it is—and also how painful—to be an exception.

—Alfred de Musset

Nonproliferation Treaty Prospects

The Geneva disarmament conference resumed Thursday afternoon following a seven-week pause. The conference, which was to have resumed May 9, was delayed by the requests of the two co-chairmen, the United States and the Soviet Union.

During the past year the conference has come to be virtually identified with a meeting to consider the conclusion of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty. While such a treaty is considered very important for international security and peace, there is no doubt that even if it is signed, it will not be the only objective which mankind has been seeking since the first conference on disarmament met in Berlin in 1932.

Although there are signs that the two-month recess did not provide the necessary time to iron out differences between the nations concerned about the solution of the problems connected with nonproliferation, it is certain that the present meeting is extremely important. During the current meeting either a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons will be concluded or the chances for one lost for the next few years.

During the past two months the 17 member nations attending the conference found time to consult one another on the provisions of the draft. Of special significance were the contacts between the leaders of the Western countries and Japan and India. The countries known to be opposing the draft treaty on non-proliferation are India, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. The United States Vice-President, the Prime Minister of Britain, the Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Foreign Minister of India and

the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Japan consulted one another on the draft.

But the fact that conference sources in Geneva point out that the recess was not long enough to iron out differences between the Western nations and other members of the meeting means that despite these contacts and exchanges of views between the leaders of the 17 countries, agreement has not yet been reached. Political observers point out that it is not a question of time; it is the substance of the draft which is hindering universal agreement.

The present talks on the conclusion of the nonproliferation treaty is proceeding in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly then adopted by 110 votes a resolution urging all countries to facilitate the conclusion of the treaty and refrain during the talks from any action liable to make the achievement of this objective more difficult.

Opposition to the draft is based on the questions of security of non-nuclear nations, utilisation of atomic power for peaceful purposes and means of control for implementation of the provisions of the treaty. Once the treaty is approved, the signatories will have to stop development of nuclear power. Machinery to implement the treaty is also a point of controversy resulting in some countries demanding that the European Atomic Energy Pool instead of the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency should be the organisation made responsible for the control of nuclear production.

To conclude such a treaty, the nations concerned need trust and faith. Till this need is met, there can be no hope of concluding the treaty.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Amis* in an editorial comments on the improvement of the condition of workers.

One of the important ways to ensure efficiency is to support workers and pay attention to their economic and social improvement.

Although, says the paper, the position of our workers over the past few years has improved, considerably much could be done to improve their conditions of work and wages, particularly in view of the rise in prices of essential commodities.

Workers, particularly those engaged in the industrial sector, are under pressure and facing difficulties, says the paper.

The International Labour Organisation, which is one of the best organs of the United Nations, is engaged in protecting and giving encouragement to workers. It tries to improve conditions of work all over the world. Afghanistan is also a member, says the paper.

The talks the director of the Middle East department of ILO had in Kabul with the Afghan authorities increase our hope that workers will be helped to face economic problems and improve their future.

In addition, the editorial goes on, what raises our hopes is the attention paid by the reform programme of the government for the improvement of the lot of workers. Attempts will be made to establish a just basis for workers' wages and conditions of work, the paper says.

Wednesday's *Heywad* in an editorial comments on the return to normal prices of commodities, in the country. A few weeks ago, says the paper, the prices of commodities, particularly of grains, shot up unexpectedly in the country and there were large crowds in front of the bakeries in the city.

In the beginning it was thought that perhaps the rises in prices of food grains were caused by the shortage of food. But later, it became clear that it was not due to shortage but that there were several other reasons for it, including some natural causes.

But the government sent grains from its own stores to those pro-

vinces where there were shortages. *Heywad* says. The government also intensified its control over the market, particularly over the bakeries which were rumoured to sell half of whatever grains they received.

Some new bakeries were opened in Kabul. The Silo increased its sup-

ply of bread. And coupons were distributed among civil servants. All these measures resulted in the decrease in the price of food grains.

The paper hopes that landowners who have stores of food-grains would sell them, to help alleviate the problem.

World Press

An article in *Izvestia* of Moscow headlines "Dangerous Course" accused Israel of provoking conflicts with neighbouring Arab countries. "Recent facts show," the article said, "that the Israeli ruling circles do not heed the voice of reason and continue to play with fire."

The Damascus newspaper *Al Baath* in a commentary sharply criticised UN Secretary General U Thant "for ignoring the Palestine people's just stand to recover their own homeland."

The Palestine people, it said, had every right to choose their own way of liberating their homeland—above all by a war of liberation, as the Vietnamese people were doing today.

The Paris newspaper *Figaro* called the Kennedy Round agreement proof of the increasing maturity of Europe of the six Common Market countries.

The Norwegian newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*, published in Oslo, predicted the agreement would have far-reaching effects both economically and politically. The outcome, it added, gave hope that it would "turn back the wave of protectionism which the last years have seen."

The *Financial Express* of India said the agreement was a step toward liberalisation of world trade and general economic growth.

The paper said: "Even though the emerging nations in Asia and Africa hardly stand to gain anything substantial from the tariff reductions in the Kennedy Round and, in fact, as large importers of cereals, stand to lose on account of a sizable rise in the international wheat price, they could perhaps find some succour in the world food aid programme that was ultimately agree-

ed upon by the industrialised nations."

In Berlin, *Der Abend* said: "Such a far-reaching reduction of customs barriers is progress of which no one dared to dream not long ago, when the thinking in terms of trade blocs was in vogue."

Rome's *Giornale d'Italia* said in a front-page editorial: "The successful end of the Kennedy Round strikes us as a first step toward a partnership of which Europe and America must be the main foundations. This partnership can help decisively in the development of backward regions. It can help a peaceful solution of the main world problems."

In Tokyo, *Asahi Shimbun* hailed the Kennedy Round agreement as an "historical achievement in which GATT's principle of free trade was reassured against protectionism."

The *Japan Times* said the long tariff negotiations in Geneva showed "that economic considerations may tend to separate nations even more than political ones."

In Malaysia, *The Straits Times* said: "If the achievement at Geneva is less than had been hoped for, there is relief among all the negotiators that in the end the bargaining was productive. Certainly there has never before been such an onslaught on the protective tariff walls of nations which share among themselves 80 per cent of the world's trade."

In Kampala, Uganda, *The Argus* said that if the Geneva trade talks open the way to a freer flow of trade in large areas of the world, "it will surely help developing nations who are most in need of a bigger return for their production."

Maiwandwal's Address To Deputies On Plan

Editor's note: This is the fourth part of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the Wolesi Jirgah on May 3.

As you know, from among the economic systems we have chosen the mixed guided economy. And in our country a major part of the economic activities in various fields of agriculture, industry, commerce, communications and services is handled by the private sector. Only a part of the economic activities are concentrated in the public sector.

This is why in the Third Five Year Plan, in order to regulate and develop state affairs better projects and programmes have been drafted. For better regularisation and guidance of activities in the private sector, the necessary policies and measures for economic development have been outlined. The main aim in this is not to interfere directly in the activities of the private sector and in those fields which have shown increasing and accelerated production. But it should be geared to harmonise with economic development.

Respected deputies, attempts have been made in the Third Five Year Plan of the country to provide more resources from the domestic field. One of the objectives of the Third Plan is the provision of reasonable grounds for an increase in national savings in order to strengthen the foundations of the national econo-

my. As you will see, in the Third Five Year Plan the share of home resources in financing development projects has greatly increased. In the First and Second Five Year Plans capital investment from domestic sources, including heavy borrowing from the Central Bank, was 20 and 25 per cent respectively. But in the Third Plan it is predicted that 30 per cent of the financial resources needed for the Plan will be from inside of the country and the volume of borrowing from the Central Bank has been fixed at 40 per cent of the borrowing in the Second Plan.

In the provision of domestic resources necessary measures have been taken in both private and state sectors.

1. State sector: There has been an increase in state income, particularly from the implementation of the income tax law and other taxation laws and the drafting of some other regulations based on the Constitution of the country and the reform programme of the government. On the other hand, the normal expenses of the state will be kept within the possible range so that more money is saved and spent on development projects. In accordance with estimates in the Third Five Year Plan, the surplus which will be spent on development will increase by 1.5 per cent in comparison to the Second Five Year Plan.

2. Private sector: Different measures and incentives have been

provided for private capital investment in the projects of the Third Plan and expansion of private capital investment in different fields. Among these measures we can name the new private investment law and provision of credit facilities through specialised banks.

The volume of private capital investment in the Third Plan is expected to be five milliard afghanis. Two milliards of this is afghanis. In the Second Five Year Plan such investment did not exceed 400 million afghanis.

Similarly, due to the measures and policies envisaged in the Third Plan the volume of private capital investment outside the projects of the Plan will be 18 milliard afghanis; such investment during the Second Plan was estimated at 12 milliard afghanis.

Foreign aid still forms an important source for financing development. In the Third Plan, of a total of 33 milliard afghanis marked for development, about 23.2 milliard afghanis, or about 70 per cent, is expected in foreign aid. Of this, about nine milliard afghanis in the form of loans already committed is available. The major portion of these loans will be spent on completion of projects transferred from the Second Plan to the Third Plan. We expect that the rest of the money will come as unconditional aid and loans.

More Channels To Provinces, World

This is the second part of a speech by Deputy Communications Minister Mohammad Azim Geran over Radio Afghanistan on May 2 in which he described the activities of his ministry during the Third Plan.

As new lines for more connections become available, commercial establishments and other organisations will be able to operate their own teletype communications. Ariana Afghan Airlines has been leasing a channel from the Communications Ministry to maintain constant connection with branch offices. Applications from several organisations are now under review by the Ministry.

A new 12 channel carrier system will go into operation by the end of this year between Pule Khumri and Kabul. This will further facilitate communications between Kabul and Kunduz and Mazare Sharif.

Another 3-channel carrier system will go into service between Kabul and Pule Khumri. The 12 channel system will be used for connections between Balkh, Kunduz, Baghlan and Kabul. Use will be made of one or two of the 12 channels to improve connections with Bamian which now are rather difficult. The total expenditure for carrier telephone systems amounts to Af. 18,800,000 and \$1,350,000.

While talking about carrier and automatic telephone systems it should be mentioned that under bilateral agreements, the Federal Republic of Germany has provided the services of 11 specialists to the Ministry of Communications to extend lines, install equipment and maintain the sys-

tems as well as equipment and supplies such as vehicles and tools.

The specialists have helped extend lines between Pule Khumri and Kunduz, Herat and Islam Kala, and in maintaining automatic telephone stations of Kabul.

Radio telephony and radio telegraphy connections are made two times daily with London, Frankfurt, Paris, Moscow, New Delhi and Tehran on a direct basis and with other nations on a transit basis through London and Paris. Radio telephony and radio telephony connections are maintained throughout the day with Pakistan.

Telephony communications were modernised by switching to a large extent, from the older Morse system to the teleprinter system. The main telegraph office has been moved from the ministry headquarters building to premises which house the Kabul automatic telephone exchange station, a more modern and efficient building.

Postal service is more streamlined and the service is now speedier.

The post office of the Communications Ministry at present handles from 16,000 to 18,000 pieces of mail daily.

A new post office, equipped with modern facilities was opened last year in Share Nau. Another is scheduled to open in Sher Shah Mena, Kabul. The post office in the ministry's headquarters building has been modernised for better, and more efficient service. Many other post offices were opened in the provinces during the last year.

The number of mail boxes on the streets in Kabul will be increased by 100 and collection will be made by postmen using cars rather than bicycles.

The Communications Ministry understands that postal stamps have a role in introducing the country to the outside world.

Besides diversifying its regular stamps, some 12 commemorative stamps are issued each year.

The communications training centre now is in its third year of operation and altogether 90 students are enrolled in it.

The first batch of 30 will graduate from the centre this year. Students at this centre, which has been set up with the cooperation of the United Nations Special Fund and the International Telecommunications Organisation, are taught general subjects in the first years and specialised skills in the two subsequent years.

Each year 30 proficient communications technicians will graduate from this centre. But as the ministry badly needs trained personnel this year, 15 staff members were sent to the Federal Republic of Germany last year for higher training some of whom will return shortly.

Projects included in the Second Plan, although many of them will be completed this year, have already resulted in increased revenues. In 1966 the ministry's revenues rose by Af. 7,000,000 in comparison to 1965.

This further encourages us about our Third Communications Development Plan the highlights of which follow.

Afghanistan's Stand On Southwest Africa Issue

The following is the second part of the speech delivered by Abdul Samad Ghaus, counsellor to the Afghan delegation to the UN in the debate on Southwest Africa on May 4.

It has become apparent, from the facts and the information available that South Africa is exporting with determination its system of apartheid to Southwest Africa. It is difficult to conceive that the destiny of a whole population could be left in trust to a country whose professed social and political philosophy is based on racial discrimination and which is advocating so relentlessly the strict separation of races inside its own frontiers.

Apartheid, which is recognised by General Assembly resolution 2074 (XX) as a crime against humanity, is a hindrance to a people wishing exercise the right of self-determination. It hampers the harmonious development of the human society and prevents the establishment of a useful and continued cooperation among the peoples of the territory whose aspirations aim at the creation of a free democratic country.

Apartheid deprives the people of Southwest Africa of the access to the sources of knowledge and education and affords them little opportunity to acquire the skills necessary for the future administration of their homeland.

In addition to the obstacles that apartheid creates for the social, economic and political advancement of the people of south

west Africa, its extension to that territory has a corrosive influence on the relations among the peoples of the Southern part of Africa as well as on the prospect for peace and stability on the African continent.

Owing to these circumstances, the action taken by the General Assembly last year in terminating the mandate of South Africa and resolving that henceforth the United Nations must have direct responsibility for the administration of Southwest Africa was a just and proper decision.

The international community could no longer continue to adopt a passive attitude towards the expansionist policies of South Africa and all the dangers inherent in them.

It is not necessary to recall that the Afro-Asian States intended, during the twenty-first session, to strengthen the action of the General Assembly by, incorporating in the body of last year's resolution [2145 (XXI)] adequate measures which would have enabled the United Nations effectively to discharge its responsibilities regarding South West Africa. It is again needless to state that, in order to allay the apprehensions entertained in some quarters and to demonstrate their willingness to negotiate, the Afro-Asians agreed to accommodate the views of those who were still hoping for a change of heart in South Africa. Thus, the General Assembly, instead of taking immediate steps regarding the administration of the Territory by the United Nations (established an Ad Hoc Committee and charged it with

the task of recommending practical means by which South West Africa should be administered.

In spite of twenty years of futile negotiations and frustrating disappointments, which clearly demonstrated the unwillingness of South Africa to collaborate with the United Nations in seeking a solution based on justice and equity, the countries of Asia and Africa compromised and began adopted the "careful approach".

In our opinion the work of the Ad Hoc Committee has not been useless. The efforts of its Chairman, the representative of Finland, Mr. Jakobson, and its members—to whom we want to express here our appreciation—contributed in defining further the various positions and have permitted a thorough study of all aspects of the problem. If the Committee was unable to achieve a consensus, it was perhaps due to the complexities of the issue itself. Be that as it may, the Assembly is now confronted, thanks to the endeavours of the Ad Hoc Committee, with four clear-cut positions.

It is not necessary to embark on a lengthy analysis of those various positions because they were clearly explained here by their proponents and, furthermore, the report of the Committee (A/6640) gives a faithful description of these views.

After studying the proposals my delegation is convinced that the plan of the African States and Pakistan reflects the realities of the situation, does not gloss over the difficulties, and is in full conformity with resolution 2145 (XXI) of the General Assembly.

(To be continued)

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A Dinar A Verse And A Poet's Coffin

By A.R. Amiri

Poets are apt to look down on those not of their tribe. None more so, perhaps, than three famous poets who flourished in the court of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi 1040 years ago.

The three, Ansuri, Asjadi and Farukhi, the story goes, were sitting one day on the city outskirts when they were astonished by the effrontery of a travelstained man who approached them and clearly intended to join their august company.

"He will spoil the serenity of our conversation," they said to one another.

And they told the approaching stranger: "We are poets of the Sultan, and we will not have anything to do with anyone who is not a poet."

The stranger smiled at this, and said he would still like to join their company.

The poets were astonished to find him unawed. And then one of them, the story does not say who, said condescendingly that the stranger could recite one verse to match the three they would recite.

"Recite your verses," said the stranger.

Ansuri's verse was: "The moon has no brightness like your cheek." Farukhi recited: "There is not a rose in the garden, like your face."

Asjadi said: "Your eye-lashes pierce through a coat of mail."

The stranger again smiled, and without hesitation completed the stanza with:

"Like the spear of Geo in the battle of Pushan."

The Poets were astonished at his readiness and accepted him in their company. The stranger was Firdausi, whose poems are some of the most widely read.

It was not as Firdausi that he introduced himself to the three poets. That name, only was presented to

him in the Ghazni court. Sultan Mahmud then told him he had made a paradise of the court, and from that came the name of "Firdausi".

Firdausi wrote the famous Shahnama. It is said that after writing 1,000 verses he took them to the Sultan, who was greatly pleased and gave him 1,000 dinars—a dinar for every verse.

When the poet finished the Shahnama, he took the book which contained 60,000 verses, to the Sultan, expecting payment at the same rate. But, some envious of his success, persuaded the Sultan to pay him only 60,000 dirhams.

It is said that Firdausi was in the baths when the money was brought to him. He was so vexed by the Sultan's niggardliness that he distributed the money among the bath-keepers, a man who had brought him some beverage and the man who brought the money.

This was no way to treat a Sultan's gift and so Firdausi fled back to his home town, Tus.

A short time after that, the story goes, one Ahmad bin Hassan Ma'mudi, while hunting with the Sultan, recited several verses from the Shahnama.

The Sultan was struck by their fluency and beauty and asked whose poetry it was. When he was told they were by Firdausi, the Sultan was sorry for the way he had treated the poet.

He sent agents with 60,000 dinars and robes of honour to be given to Firdausi in Tus as written in Baharstan by Saadi.

It is said that when these presents were being brought in through one gate of Tus, the coffin of Firdausi was being carried out through the other. The agents of the Sultan built a caravansaray near Tus with the money.

Jumping Frog Grand Prix Finals Tomorrow

FROGTOWN, Angel's Camp, California, May 20, (Reuters).—A leap is an everyday hop-skip-and-jump affair to a frog, but to much of the world this amphibian cavorting is serious business.

Frogs from South Africa, England, France, the F.R.G., Switzerland,

200 Pound Car Is Being Made

An automobile is now being made the body of which weighs less than 200 pounds. It is made entirely of a polyester synthetic reinforced by glass fibre. In principle the technique much resembles that of making reinforced concrete—in all but weight!

The car-body, which is to be used for a sportscar, is being manufactured in Aachen. It has in addition to its exceptional material, exceptionally fine lines. But the material of which it is made is considered truly revolutionary in the field of automobile-making.

The "miraculous material", as it has been called, combines a number of other qualities with its weight, which is 40 per cent lighter than aluminium. Although extremely stable, it has a high degree of elasticity. It insulates against electric current and against heat, and it is chemical, water and weather-proof.

The new sportscar is to be equipped with a Volkswagen engine, and with Porsche brakes as a safety measure.

For the lightweight and not particularly air-resistant vehicle can achieve speeds of more than 145 km. an hour. The "synthetic VW", as it has already been nicknamed, will have an easily removable all-weather top. The car's measurements: 3.9 m. in length, 1.65 m. in width, and 1.30 m. in height.

(REPORT)

Iran, Thailand, Australia, Mexico and Canada have been entered for the International Jumping Frog Jubilee.

Organisers of the jubilee, which opened on Thursday, said that besides frogs from foreign lands United States governors, mayors, various organisations and hundreds of private frog owners have submitted entries.

The grand international final is set for tomorrow.

Rules of the contest are simple. Frog "jockeys" can jump up and down behind their entries, shout at them, blow on them or do anything else within reason to make the reptilian move since they cannot touch the frog after it's put on the launching pad.

The overall jump is measured from where the frog starts to where he stops after three attempts.

If it breaks the world record, set last year at 19 feet 3 1/8 inches, the frog wins \$1,000 for its owner.

Is the frog jumps backwards, that's his business.

It was just one hundred years ago that author Mark Twain wrote: "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" at Angel's Camp.

Anyone can enter a frog, and if you can't catch one, Earle Minto, mayor of Frogtown, will loan you one, complete with "jockey". Entrance fee is \$2 with 25 cents for juniors.

Disaster almost struck this year's celebration when rumours began flying around here of a possible "load s.t.m." at the local pond.

Word leaked out of the pond that all the toads are "hopping" mad.

Some public-spirited youngster the other day scoured the local riverbanks and brought in what he thought was a sackful of frogs and dumped them in the pond.

But Mayor Minto discovered they were all toads and tossed them out. They are rumoured to be somewhere near the pond and holding secret protest meetings in the "dead" of night.

If these toads are 'hopping mad', said Mayor Minto, "it will be the first time a toad has ever hopped."

"We have discovered, unlike frogs, they simply crawl. That is why we have barred them from our frog jump. Their total lack of ability to jump would make us the laughing stock of the world."

He is determined to keep rebel toads out of the contest, even if he must call out the Frogtown police force to maintain law and order.

SWITCHING TO THE RIGHT

At midnight on September 2 all traffic in Sweden will be barred from the roads. Four hours later, in the early hours of Sunday morning, motorists will be taking their first tentative turns in a motorway world in reverse. Hogerdag—the day Sweden changes her rule of the road to driving on the right—will have dawned.

So much for British pride and insularity, and one more prop knocked from under its defiance about which is the proper side of the road to drive upon.

Sweden's decision leaves Britain alone with Iceland as the only remaining European countries stricking to the left. Apart from the "captive" habits of the Commonwealth, it is a distinction shared only with Japan.

It is significant that all these are islands. Nothing deters motorists like water. Last year more than five million vehicles crossed the frontier in or out of Sweden—and this ignores cars coming in by sea or air. By 1970 the figure will probably be 10 million. Vehicles entering and leaving Britain, in spite of the greater traffic density, were not more than 250,000. Such ready access to the rest of the Continent has made it almost inevitable that Sweden should come into line.

In fact it has taken nearly 40 years for these pressures to create action. The Government has always pressed for uniformity, but the public is more conservative. Two years ago a national poll showed seven drivers out of 10 were opposed to the change, with only a tenth of the vote swayed since the previous ballot 10 years earlier. Now the safety factor, no less than the carrot of increased tourism and engineering economies, has overridden personal prejudice.

The Swedes are already halfway towards conformity with their opposite insistence on using left-hand drive cars. This is by choice; even English export models are all equipped for the driver to sit on the near side. In Sweden he would be unhappy anywhere else. The argument is that the nearside driver will travel closer to the kerb, thus leaving more room for other vehicles to pass; but the difficulty in moving out to overtake is tacitly admitted by the elaborate system of periscope mirrors fitted to the offside of some Swedish cars. The Swedish driver with a permanent kink in his neck is only partly a myth.

Adapting the street and road network is less of a problem. A population less than that of Greater London spread over an area twice that of the British Isles means that long stretches of trunk expressway in central Sweden need virtually no alteration. But sign posting junctions, new turning traffic lights, and re-routing one-way systems in the cities will cost something like £7 million. Filling stations and motorway approaches have to be modified, and the whole system of heavy vehicle "gradient lanes" on main roads hills need relaying.

Another £1 million has been earmarked for a vast publicity programme leading up to H-day. All road users will be thoroughly immersed in the new code, with special emphasis on the very young and the very old. A September deadline gives schoolchildren a chance to get used to the rules under teacher supervision. And it is a sign of Swedish thoroughness that the safety delegation advising the Fallénius Commission should include a representative of the national organisation of old age pensioners.

By H-day everybody should know his place. The four-hour curfew is necessary not only to eliminate the risk of unsynchronised watches but to enable the silent army of officials to unveil the new road signs and traffic will be under unprecedented supervision and a strict speed limit. What happens after that will perhaps be watched in country with something more than total detachment.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Commenting on the news that an athletic club and a music course have been opened in Jami High School of Herat, *Ittefaq-i Islam* of Herat says in an editorial the fact that the students of Jami High School have realised the value of sport and music is a matter for satisfaction for the people of Herat. In this way some students can be trained to become good musicians and this will be a great help to tap talent for the development of art in the country and to raise the standard of the profession. The paper hopes that, as the Governor of the province said while opening the club and the course, not only the school but also other institutions and people will benefit from the venture.

In an article on the damage caused by recent floods to the Herat-Islam Qala highway now under construction, a writer recalls in the Herat newspaper that three years ago there was some discussion whether the highway should be laid through the desert or taken over the Hashimi bridge. It was felt at that time that the Hashimi bridge idea was better, but it would cost a little more. Now it has been found that flash floods in the desert have created many difficulties for road constructors. The writer proposes that even at this stage our planners could change their views and construct the road across the Hashimi bridge.

In an editorial on UN peacekeeping operations *Ittefaq-i Islam* says some member countries of the UN, including the Soviet Union and France, have not agreed to pay for the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations, that organisation is facing critical financial problems. These countries refuse to pay for the peacekeeping operations because they claim that the Security Council has not authorised the operations.

The newspaper says all member nations are in favour of United Nations peacekeeping activities; they only disagree on the methods of organising them. They also believe in the United Nations as the best organisation yet devised by mankind to work for maintaining peace and promoting the prosperity of mankind. Both the Soviet Union and France have now agreed to make voluntary contributions to finance United Nations peacekeeping operations and this could be the best solution to this problem at present. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to find a permanent solution.

In an editorial on the sale of natural gas to the Soviet Union, *Nangrahar*, published in Jalalabad, says that this is the first important result of our planning activities benefiting our balance of payments. The paper says that prospects for other natural resources is in full swing. It hopes that oil and more gas will be discovered.

Under the heading "The Role of Youth in Society," *Bedar* of Mazare Sharif says that in any country a watch is kept on the younger generation to see how the young help their country. In Afghanistan the nations has decided that under the guidance of His Majesty the King the young generation should be put in charge of affairs. Cooperation among members of this group is essential for the success of our nation's ventures, says the newspaper.

It is essential that this generation should behave with propriety and dignity. Those still engaged in studies should realise that the best they can do is to prepare themselves for their future career. At this particular juncture it is their duty to work hard and study. When they finish their school undoubtedly they came to hold many important positions even though at different levels. Therefore, it is essential that they should prepare themselves for that particular time, the newspaper says.

In an editorial on the execution of smaller projects in all parts of the country, *Deiwa*, published in Sheberghan, says that at this juncture perhaps more than anything else we should reduce the amount of money that we spend on importing consumer goods. Therefore, completion of projects aimed at providing such goods to the public is of vital importance and benefit to our national economy. The newspaper welcomes the emphasis put in the Third Five Year Plan on light industries and hopes that the end of the Plan will be able to produce some of the goods we are now importing from abroad.

THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD-ZHABOTINSKY

Leonid Zhabotinsky is the strongest man in the world. He clears the fantastic weight of 218 kg, which is the present jerk world record established by him in the world title meet in Berlin last year. Although Zhabotinsky lifted in two, seemingly unconstrained, movements, it took four sturdy lads to carry this glistening weight to the scales.

Eight years ago, he was a rather tall fellow of light build. He weighed approximately 80 kilograms, and did not even dream of becoming a heavyweight champion. Athletics appealed to Zhabotinsky, and he enjoyed putting the shot and throwing the discus.

He was singled out by Vakov Kutsenko, a former outstanding champion and record-holder, and the coach of the USSR weightlifting team, at a stadium in Kharkov, where Zhabotinsky was studying at the Pedagogical Institute. He graduated from the institute and became a teacher.

Zhabotinsky started his climb up the sports ladder when he took Kutsenko's advice and went into weightlifting. This was a time when new records were being constantly set. Paul Andersen, an American, was the first to score above the 500 kg mark in the three moves.

It seemed that nobody would dare challenge Andersen for a long time. But in our days sport is advancing at a rapid pace. Some weightlifters were drawing close to Andersen's record even before he became a professional circus performer. Among them was Alexei Medvedev, the Soviet Hercules. As a matter of fact, it was he who coached Leonid Zhabotinsky during competitions over the last few years.

Yuri Vlasov, an engineer who, in the course of a few years, broke all the world records and

captured the Olympics title in Rome, succeeded Medvedev as the strongest weightlifter in the USSR. Vlasov was a good tactician and he always won with a big advantage over Zhabotinsky in their first USSR title meets.

But Zhabotinsky's methods improved rapidly, and he too succeeded in passing the grand master's 500 kg mark in the press, snatch and jerk. He worked out his mind to challenge Vlasov himself.

During those days Zhabotinsky was often seen on the platform and in training. He was always cheerful and carried his guitar wherever he went. He often entertained his friends with jocular songs in the locker room, where the sportsmen relaxed before every try at the weights, to stop them being nervous before their appearance.

Later Leonid Zhabotinsky became the USSR team captain, but he was chosen not because he was the strongest man in the world, but because of his good nature, because of his timely help given to his friends and his genuine kindness.

Leonid Zhabotinsky won the gold medal at the Tokyo Olympics in 1964. May accounts and articles have been written about his final struggle with Yuri Vlasov, after which the latter left the platform. This exciting duel was taken down on film. Vlasov was then definitely in the lead, and it seemed certain that he would be the winner. But Zhabotinsky thought otherwise. Having fallen behind in the press and the snatch, which constitute two out of the three classical moves, he had more strength left for the jerk.

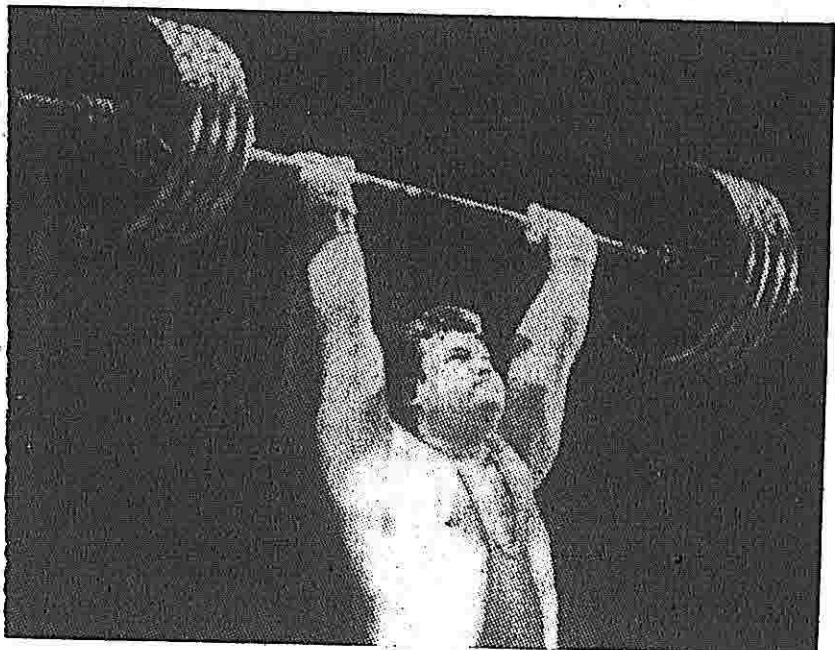
The bar weighed 217.5 kg. Vlasov was unable to lift this weight over his head, and Zhabotinsky only just managed to snatch it off the floor. However, he was entitled to one more of it!

Zhabotinsky won the world championship two years later. He had to defend his title in Berlin, and, although he had no really serious rival, the fight was not an easy one. And once again the battle reached its peak as the contest was drawing to a close.

Zhabotinsky raised 218 kg in the jerk, but when the weight was put on the scales, it proved to be a few grammes short, and

thus, could not be established as a record. Then Zhabotinsky asked for another attempt at this weight, and the judges, after a long discussion, gave their formal consent. Again Zhabotinsky held the 218 kg weight above his head. This was something unique in weightlifting history; no sportsman has ever lifted a record weight twice.

Zhabotinsky after the contest said he would like to break all the records in the world. He will continue to build his muscles in Kiev, where he lives and works as a coach, and, as he is still young (he is only 28) and determined to establish new records!



Zhabotinsky is the only man to lift a record weight of 218 twice.

Boy Scouts From 100 Countries Join In World Jamboree

Boy Scouts from more than 100 countries—representing 10 million Scouts from all over the world—will talk, work and play with one another this summer at a wooded camp alongside Idaho's scenic Lake Pella-Oreille.

The occasion is the 12th World Jamboree of the Boy Scout movement, an event held every four years. This is the first Jamboree in the United States. The last two were in Greece and the Philippines. Others have been staged in recent years in France, Austria, Canada and England.

About 14,000 Boy Scouts will live in a tent city here August 1-9, fishing, swimming, hiking and boating together. They will eat exchange meals with Scouts from other countries and learn to sing and speak songs and phrases in other languages, with emphasis on the world "friendship."

While this select group of Scouts frolics in Idaho's northern pine woods, other Scouts throughout the world will mark the days with "Friendship campfires." The Jamboree period will highlight World

Scouting's 60th anniversary year.

The Jamboree has been advertised as the "world's largest non-sectarian, nonmilitary international gathering." It has nothing to do with ideology or "isms" of any brand, although a glance at the countries represented shows an absence of contingents from some countries.

With U.S. Boy Scouts as the host organisation, an American, Irving Feist, is the Jamboree director this year. Dr. Gustavo J. Vollmer of Caracas, Venezuela, is the deputy director.

Scout officials here note that Scouts engage in international exchanges even outside of Jamboree years. In 1966, for example, a total of 13,828 American Scouts and leaders visited 75 countries in 531 tour groups. More than 2,850 Scouts and leaders from 49 countries visited the United States.

A World Fellowship Fund supported by American Scouts provides training equipment, books, films, scholarships, camp equipment and other assistance to Scouts in other lands.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

NEWS FROM RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Ziauddin Sabury, M. Sharif Kiswary, Muhebzada, Radio Afghanistan technicians, returned to Kabul after 22 months training in the F.R.G.

M. Anwar Omarzai, a tenth grader at Khushal Khan High School in Kabul, was last week's winner on Musabika Zehnee, Radio Afghanistan's weekly quiz programme for students.

Every night at 10:15 p.m. Radio Afghanistan broadcasts "Music Around the World" on the medium wave 13-10 metre-band. You can hear the following programmes.

Saturday—Music, Music, Music.

Sunday—Masterpieces of Romantic Music.

Monday—Everblossoming Flower.

Tuesday—Portrait of a Composer.

Wednesday—Music from the World.

Thursday—A World of Music.

Friday—Music from the Theatre.

Every day from 8:30 to 9:00 p.m. an orchestra from Radio Afghanistan plays a medley of popular Afghan songs.

The following foreign service programmes of Radio Afghanistan beamed to Central Asia and Europe can also be heard in Afghanistan.

Language	Time (local)	Frequency (Kc/s)	Metre band
English	1830-1930	15265/11770	19 and 25
	2230-2300	15265/11770	19 and 25
German	2200-2230	4775	60
	2130-2200	4775	60
Russian	1730-1800	4775	60
	1530-1600	17825	16 and 25
Pashto/Dari		15290	

Get your copy of the Kabul Times Annual at the Khyber. Af. 110.

(GEMINI-GUARDIAN)

World Anxiously Watches Mounting Middle East Crisis

George Brown Cancels Visit To The USSR

LONDON, May 20, (Reuter).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown, who was due to have flown to Moscow Friday, has postponed his visit, a British Foreign Office spokesman said.

Brown put off the visit because of the Middle East crisis. He feels the situation at the United Nations is not yet clear, informed British sources said.

He will review the position in a day or two and then decide whether to carry out a curtailed programme of engagements in the Soviet Union.

The sources emphasised that the postponement did not mean that the Middle East crisis had got worse—only that Brown thought he must keep in touch with developments from London.

In Washington, the White House said President Johnson considers the tension in the Middle East "a matter of deep concern."

When press Secretary George Christian was asked by newsmen whether the President has sent messages to the leaders of any of the nations involved, Christian said Johnson and his adviser on foreign affairs, Walter W. Rostow, are in touch with the situation.

The press secretary referred newsmen to a statement made Thursday by Secretary of State Rusk. Rusk said the United States supports the United Nations in its efforts to maintain peace, and is in touch with the governments involved in the Middle East.

The United States was consulting other powers on "further steps" necessary to preserve peace and uphold the role of the United Nations in the Middle East, the U.S. chief delegate to the UN, Arthur Goldberg, said.

Goldberg was speaking shortly

Assassination Film Disproves "Second Gunman" Theory

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts, May 20.—Expert examination of a film of President Kennedy's assassination by a leading U.S. photographic laboratory disproves the theory that a second gunman fired shots at the presidential motorcade in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

The Itek Corporation reported Thursday that months-long analysis of an amateur movie disputes the existence of a rifleman pointing a weapon from a grassy knoll near the spot where Kennedy was shot.

"The man with the rifle," Itek scientists said, was found to be shadow of tree branches and leaves on the side of a white pavilion on the knoll.

This determination was made, they said, by improving the quality of the film content by using advanced image enhancement methods.

Itek, a major manufacturer of high quality cameras, made the study as a public service.

With one exception, the independent Itek conclusion were in keeping with the report of the Warren Commission, which named Lee Harvey Oswald as the sole assassin of the President.

The Itek study indicated that the Kennedy car was about 3 ft. (0.9 m.) farther back than the spot where the Warren investigation placed it. However, Itek said that finding would make it even more unlikely that a second gunman could have hit Kennedy from atop the knoll.

Weather Forecast

Today's weather forecast calls for continued clear skies and warm temperatures.

High temperature in the nation yesterday was recorded in Farah and Jalalabad, 38C, 100F.

This morning at 11 a.m. Kabul's temperature was 25C, 77F.

Other temperatures around the nation yesterday were:

Kabul	28C	11C
	82F	52F
Hera	30C	18C
	86F	65F
Mazare Sharif	33C	17C
	91F	63F
Kunduz	31C	18C
	88F	65F
Gardez	25C	11C
	77F	52F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Iranian film *RUSTIC MELODY*
PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film *RUSTIC MELODY*

UK Ready To Discuss Gibraltar With Spain

LONDON, May 20, (Reuter).—Britain Thursday said it would immediately resume talks with Spain about Gibraltar if Spain withdrew restrictions on British aircraft flying to the colony.

Britain announced its conditional rejection of Wednesday's Spanish plea for resumption of the talks in a note delivered to the Foreign Ministry in Madrid.

Britain postponed resumption of the protracted talks on decolonisation of Gibraltar immediately after Spain announced that it would ban all foreign aircraft from a large zone in the vicinity of the colony and the adjoining Algeira area of Spain.

The talk were due to have been resumed in London last month.

The British note said: Just as the Spanish government caused the postponement by announcing their prohibited area, so they can put an end to the postponement by withdrawing the prohibited area, so far as it affect Gibraltar airfield."

World News In Brief

WASHINGTON, May 20, (DPA).—The United States air force Friday awarded contracts totaling \$855 million to get its own space programme under way.

By 1970, the air force plans to launch Mol—the Manned Orbiting Laboratory which is to circle the earth for up to 30 day with two astronaut-officers aboard.

A total of seven starts, including two manned flights, are planned. Economy measures and technical difficulties have already delayed the Mol premier by at least three years—the first laboratory was originally due to be orbited this year.

JAKARTA, May 20, (Reuter).—A blonde haired European woman wearing a miniskirt caused a mile-long traffic jam as passing motorists stopped to watch her walk round the city's busy shopping centre, the Antara news agency reported Thursday.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—President of the Government Press Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari gave a reception Thursday in honour of Zhand, a Swiss expert.

Zhand came here a month ago to compile a report on the needs of the Government Press for the Swiss government foreign assistance programme.

KANDAHAR, May 20, (Bakhtar).—Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Haider inspected the offices of the justice department and the attorney general in Zabul last week. He is now in Kandahar.

HERAT, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The first convoy carrying wheat purchased from the Soviet Union has arrived here from Torghundi.

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Abdul Kadir Ghaffouri, vice president in charge of production at the Government Press, returned to Kabul Thursday from the FRG where he was procuring equipment for the Press.

KABUL, May 20, (Bakhtar).—A new gas station was opened Thursday by the Government Monopolies Department.

Diesel oil as well as petrol is available at the station which is near Khairkhana pass, north of Kabul.

CHAGHCHARAN, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The road between Ghor and Shindand, which was damaged by recent rains, has been repaired and readied for traffic. The road also links Ghor and Herat.

5 Medical Missions In Parwan Province

CHARIKAR, May 20, (Bakhtar).—The Parwan Public Health Department has assigned five medical missions to work for a period of one year in Bagram, Jabul Seraj, Ghorband and Surkhe Parsa.

The missions' duties are giving medical checkups and BCG and smallpox, cholera, and typhoid vaccines.

Dr. Ali Akbari, public health director of Parwan, said sending out such missions was thought to be the best way to carry out preventive measures in the province effectively.

Some 150 people now come daily to Charihar for medical examinations and vaccinations, he said.

Miniskirts seldom seen even in metropolitan Jakarta are frowned on by the Indonesian authorities as examples of harmful western cultural influence.

CAPE KENNEDY, May 20, (Reuter).—Major General John G. Shinkle, Apollo Programme manager at Cape Kennedy, resigned Thursday for "personal reasons."

General Shinkle, 55, ranked about number six in the U.S. Apollo programme to land a man on the moon by 1970.

MOSCOW, May 20, (Tass).—Muskovites Thursday welcomed 512 youths and girls who have come from North Vietnam to the USSR to study. This is the first group of 6,000 N. Vietnamese workers, engineers and technicians, who will study here for the next few years.

CAIRO, May 20, (DPA).—Algeria will receive a 2.5 million sterling loan from the Kuwait Development Fund, it was learned here Thursday. An agreement to this effect will be signed today by the Algerian ambassador to Kuwait.

WASHINGTON, May 20, (DPA).—The United States was ahead of the Soviet Union by "two technological generations," Pentagon research Director John S. Foster Jr. said here Thursday.

He told a congress of space journalists in Las Vegas that this made all fears about America's retaliatory power in case of nuclear attack superfluous.

MANILA, May 20, (Reuter).—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered the implementation of plans to establish farmers and fishermen's markets in the city to protect small farmers and fishermen from unscrupulous middlemen and monopolists.

President Marcos announced plans to set up the markets during his press conference last Thursday when he was asked what he should do about the rising prices of prime commodities.

MOSCOW, May 20, (Tass).—Yuri Andropov has been appointed chairman of the State Security Committee attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR in view of his new appointment. He occupied this post since 1961.

WELLINGTON, May 20, (Reuter).—Veteran New Zealand parliamentarian Sir Walter Nash has been chosen by the Labour Party to lead a committee to raise funds to build an orphanage in Vietnam.

Sir Walter is 85, and is a former Labour prime minister. Labour Party policy is opposed to New Zealand participation in the Vietnam war.

Indian, Pak Forces Clash Near Silakot

RAWALPINDI, May 20, (Reuter).—Indian and Pakistani border forces clashed Friday near Silakot, south-east of Rawalpindi, and exchanged fire for several hours, according to official statement here.

No casualties have so far been reported here and local commanders of both sides late Friday afternoon agreed to a ceasefire.

An official statement here said the clash began when Indian troops and border guard fired on Pakistani border police post with mortars and automatic weapons.

Pakistani border police returned fire and Pakistan moved regular troops up, ready to support them.

Makarezos Explains Economic Policy Of New Greek Govt.

ATHENS, May 20, (DPA).—The Greek Minister for Economic coordination, Col. Makarezos told foreign correspondents here Thursday that the economic policy of the new Greek government will be based on the principles of free enterprise. The new government had no intention of nationalising any industry, he said.

The Minister added that the government would encourage any form of private initiative and hoped that foreign investors would recognise the great chances in Greece.

The present balance of payments deficit of \$50 to 60 million annually would be cut through increased export effort.

Taxes would not be raised, the minister said. The state budget would be cut drastically by eliminating all waste. A first review of the budget had shown that about \$40 million could be saved by economising.

Asked about pressure from Washington for the regime to set a definite date for restoring constitutional government, he declared:

"We are not going to be rushed. We cannot be pressured into making hasty decisions. We have just had a revolution to prevent a communist takeover. We will not permit Greece to become a second Vietnam."

Cyprus Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou arrived in Athens Friday from Nicosia to hear the Greek military regime's views on the Greek-Turkish dialogue on Cyprus.

Kyprianou is the second Cyprus government official to visit Greece since the April 21 army takeover. He was preceded by Interior and Defence Minister Polycarpus Georgakizis, who came to Athens last week.

The Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister told newsmen on arrival that he would be discussing the further

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)
Hai River into the northern half of the six-mile-wide buffer zone, he replied: "I don't know what my people are going to order me to do."

Two North Vietnamese regiments are believed to use the southern half of the zone as a sanctuary.

A spokesman said as well as clearing the neutral zone of these forces, the American troops would assist in the evacuation of the border area.

Those evacuated will be relocated further south and the whole neutral area will be turned into a "free fire zone."

Other developments were: the U.S. Command announced that its estimate of Viet Cong and alleged North Vietnamese troop strength in South Vietnam had jumped from 286,000 to 292,000.

The 6,000 increase covered the seven-day period ended last Saturday.

It also announced that the number of U.S. troops had risen to a total of 449,000. The additions were all in the Army.

U.S. battle casualties were high last week with 253 men reported killed in action.

South Vietnam government losses were given as 257 killed.

U.S. South Vietnamese and allied forces claimed 1,942 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed.

The North Vietnamese news agency said the Viet Cong killed more than 500 Americans in two days of battle last week in the Bien Hoa area in South Vietnam.

It said that at least 80 U.S. planes were also destroyed during Viet Cong attacks last May 11 and 12 on the U.S. base in Bien Hoa and on positions of the 1st Brigade of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division at Phuoc Vinh.

French freelance photographer Catherine Leroy was wounded in the face by grenade fragments while with a battalion of Marines south of the demilitarised zone.

Mlle Leroy, 22, the second journalist wounded in action within three days in the Dong Ha area, was flown to the hospital ship Sanctuary for treatment.

May-Gen. Robert E. Cushman will take command of the U.S. Marines fighting in Vietnam on June 1, succeeding Lt. Gen. Lewis W. Walt who is to become director of personnel for the Marine Corps in the U.S.

Disarmament

(Continued from page 1)
should be carried through by the EURATOM authorities themselves.

This intention appears to have met strong resistance from the Soviet side and put an end to the Soviet-American talks.

Official Soviet reaction to the new American suggestions has not yet been published.

In Washington, the U.S. Secretary of Defence McNamara said Thursday the United States has made very little progress in efforts to gain a nuclear arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

In response to questions, he told a news conference the discussions with the Soviets on an arms agreement, particularly involving deployment of antimissiles, have not yet taken place.

DIPLOMAT CALLS HIS DEFECTION 'PERSONAL'

WASHINGTON, May 20, (DPA).—The United States is arranging a meeting between the former Hungarian charge d'affaire in Washington, Jano Radvanyi, who sought political asylum in the U.S. on Wednesday, and Hungarian Foreign Ministry officials.

A State Department spokesman said Friday the meeting had been requested by the Hungarian government, which was specially sending two diplomats to Washington directly from Budapest.

Radvanyi, 44, represented Hungary here since 1962 and was regarded as one of the most respected diplomats in Washington.

In a brief statement, issued by the State Department Friday, Radvanyi said he did not want his defection to become a political issue or to cause unnecessary damage to Hungarian-American relations.

"I have always tried to work for peace and better understanding in this troubled world. But recently I found that it was impossible for me to act in good conscience and continue to be the representative of the Hungarian government to the American government."

"Therefore, I have decided to retire from all forms of public and political life. The reasons for this decision are very personal which I do not wish to explain further."

UNEF Forces Withdrawn

(Continued from page 1)

U Thant said he had decided to withdraw UNEF for the following main reasons:

1. UNEF was in U.A.R. territory under agreement between the U.N. Secretary General and the present U.A.R. government.

2. In practical fact, UNEF could not remain or function without U.A.R. consent and co-operation.

3. He was deeply concerned to avoid any action which would compromise or endanger the contingent making up UNEF, which was "after all a peacekeeping and not an enforcement operation."

Meanwhile, in the Gaza strip the blue U.N. flag was lowered and the multi-national peace-keeping force left its border post.

By yesterday evening the U.N. troops were completely withdrawn from post facing the Israeli border and their positions taken over by units of the Palestine liberation army according to reports from Gaza.

The U.A.R. continued to reinforce its 117-mile border with Israel.

The moves caused anxiety among observers in Cairo, who until now had tended to play down the crisis and consider it a war of words.

Entire streets were blocked off Friday in the Cairo suburb of Giza as the Egyptian army continued to dispatch men and materials to the Israeli border.

According to U.A.R. press reports, Egyptian troops were now stationed all along the border from Rafah to the Gulf of Akaba.

The daily "Al-Ahram" said that Israeli troops, which had been concentrated in the north on the border with Syria, were being moved to the southern border with U.A.R.

An Israeli tank unit and three infantry brigades were on forced march to the Egyptian border, the report said.

The military expert of the newspaper "Al-Gumhuriya" said that there were a total of one and one-half Israeli divisions stationed on the Syrian border.

It claimed that Cairo had information on the strength and armament of the Israeli units, which "confirmed the superiority of the U.A.R. forces."

The state of emergency in Egypt has now been extended to the canal

zone, and the harbours of Alexandria, and Suez.

In Jerusalem, Israel, an official statement from an army spokesman said that the Israeli army had taken "suitable measures" because of the concentration of U.A.R. forces on the Sinai peninsula.

Foreign proposals that Israel should invite the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) to operate from the Israeli side of the border found little echo in Tel Aviv.

One counter-argument was that this could give the impression that Israel was trying to hide behind the United Nations. The general consensus was that a direct confrontation with U.A.R. was preferable.

Israel's main problem now is no longer Syria but U.A.R.

The United Nations Emergency Force has established over the years a huge amount of equipment along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier and faces a major physical problem to leave the area.

The U.N. estimates it has nearly five million dollars worth of equipment and supplies in the area.

This includes about 625 vehicles, communications equipment, medical equipment, a hospital, and buildings and camps for the 3,393 troops.

Meanwhile, Israel has apologised for an incident in which two of its aircraft fired warning shots to try to force a United Nations plane to land inside Israeli territory.

Israel has also called on the United Nations forces in Gaza to prevent any overflight of Israeli territory by U.N. aircraft following the incident.

U Thant, handed written representations to the permanent representative of Israel in which he resolutely protested against the incident on the morning of May 19 involving a UN plane, carrying General Rikhye, the commander of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza strip.

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